The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXXI.—NO 48 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1898. PRICE THREE CENTS

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DESTROYED A FLEET.

A WHALE'S REVENGE FOR THE HARPOONING OF HER CALF.

In Her Mad Fury She Succeeded In Killing Six Men and Injuring Fifty More and Splintering Fifty Fishing Boats.

A widely known and feared devilfish has its headquarters in the northern Pacific, mostly along the American coast, especially affecting the gulf of California. This huge creature is a mammal, one of the great whale family, really a rorqual of medium size and moderate yield of oil. Only the elite of the Yankee whalemen, dexterous and daring as are all the tribe, can hope to get "to windward" of the diabolically cunning giants whom they abuse with such fluent and frequent flow of picturesque profanity.

It is a peculiar characteristic of this animal that it seems ever on the alert, scarcely exposing for one moment its broad back above the sea surface when rising to spout and generally traveling, unlike all its congeners, not upon, but a few feet below, the water. For this reason, and in this fishery alone, the whalers arm themselves with iron shafted harpoons, in order to strike with greater force and certainty of direction a whale some distance beneath the surface. A standing order, too, among them is never by any chance to injure a calf while the mother lives, since such an act exposes all and sundry near the spot to imminent and violent death.

Neglect of this most necessary precaution, or more probably accident, once brought about a calamity that befell a fleet of 13 American whaleships which had been engaged in the "bowhead" fishery among the ice floes of the Arctic Pacific. In order to waste no time they came south when winter set in, and by common consent rendezvoused in Margarita bay, Lower California, for a month or two's "devil fishing."

The whales were exceedingly abundant that season, and all the ships were soon busy with as much blubber as they could manage. The ease with which the whales were being obtained, however, led to considerable carelessness and forgetfulness of the fact that the whale never changes its habits. One bright morning, about three weeks after the opening of the season, the whole flotilla of 52 boats, four from each ship, had been lowered and were making their way as rapidly as possible to the outlying parts of the great bay, keeping a bright lookout for "fish."

Spreading out fanwise, they were getting more and more scattered, when about near the center of the fleet some one suddenly "struck" and got fast to a fish, but hardly had the intimation been given when something very like panic seized upon the crowd. In a moment or two the reason was apparent. From some cause, never definitely known, a harpooner had in striking a large cow whale transfixed her calf at her side with his harpoon, killing it immediately.

The mother, having quietly satisfied herself that her offspring was really dead, turned upon her aggressors like a veritable demon of destruction, and while carefully avoiding exposure of her body to attack simply spread devastation among the flotilla. Whenever she rose to the surface, it was but for a second, to emit an expiration like the hiss of a lifting safety valve and almost always to destroy a boat or complete the destruction of one already hopelessly damaged.

Every blow was dealt with an accuracy and appearance of premeditation that filled the superstitious Portuguese, who formed a good half of the crews, with dismay—the more so that many of them could only guess at the original cause of what was really going on. The speed of the monster was so great that her almost simultaneous appearances at points widely separated made her seem ubiquitous, and as she gave no chance whatever for a blow it certainly looked as if all the boats would be destroyed seriatam. Not content with dealing one tremendous blow at a boat and reducing it at once to a bundle of loose boards, she renewed her attentions again and again to the wreckage, as if determined that the destruction should be complete.

Utter demoralization had seized even the veterans, and escape was the only thought governing all action. But the distance to shore was great, and the persistence and vigor of the furious leviathan, so far from diminishing, seemed to increase as the terrible work went on. At last two boats did succeed in reaching the beach at a point where it sloped very gradually. The crews had hardly leaped overboard to run their craft up high and dry when close behind them in the shallows foamed and rolled their relentless enemy, just too late to reach them.

Out of the large number of well equipped boats that left the ships that morning only these two escaped undamaged, and the loss of the season's work was irremediable. Over 50 men were badly injured, and six, one of whom was the unhappy origin of the whole trouble, were killed outright. The triumphant avenger of her slain offspring disappeared as silently as she had carried on her deadly warfare, as far as could be known unhurt, and with an accumulated hoard of experience that would if possible render her more of a "devil" to any unsuspecting whalemen who should hereafter have the misfortune to meet with and attack her than she had proved herself to be already. Dejected and crippled, the fleet lost no time in getting away from the spot and fleeing north to San Francisco, there to refit for other and more profitable fishing grounds.—Cornhill Magazine.

An Objection.

"If you pass your college examinations, I'll pay all your debts."

"Why, uncle, do you want me to work for the benefit of my creditors?"—Fliegende Blatter.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

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CAREFUL GREEK PARENTS.

Boys Were Escorted to School Just as Girls Are Now.

The extraordinary care that the Grecian boy received in his formative years made his moral training more effective than that inculcated by the most careful of modern parents. His general education, coupled with skillful and continuous physical instruction, produced a moral cultivation very similar and fully as strict as that the Christian father deems necessary for his daughters.

A pedagogue, generally an old and trusted slave, led the boys to school and called for them after it closed, carried the books, looked out for the little boys, kept the older ones from fighting and falling into bad company and had a general oversight of their conduct and street form. He was by no means a schoolmaster or even a private tutor, not even being allowed to enter the schoolroom. Oftentimes ignorant in the extreme, he was chosen simply because of his loyalty to the family and sometimes, I fear, because he was unfit for any other occupation. Though the butt of the boys' ridicule as well as that of the comic poets and low wits of the day, he did an incalculable service in preventing vicious companionships and keeping pure the minds of those intrusted to his charge.

The child was never sent off to boarding school, but boys attended the day school; town life prevailed. Besides, that sentiment that jealously guarded the boy's purity with a pedadogue from his sixth to his sixteenth year could brook no intermission of personal oversight. Education was essentially private, the state having jurisdiction simply over the moral and not the professional standing of the teacher.—Popular Science Monthly.

FAKE "FENCES."

A Little Trick That Is Worked In Baxter Street.

"There was a time and that not so very long ago," remarked an old time puller in, "when almost every other store in Baxter street was a 'fence,' or pretended to be, in order to give customers the idea that they were getting good bargains. The clerk who took a hesitating customer aside and whispered 'fence' was generally sure of a sale. There are no genuine 'fences' in Baxter street now, because clothing, shoes and hats are so cheap, but some of the stores still pretend to sell stolen goods.

"When a customer in one of these stores has looked everything over in the shop and hasn't made a purchase, the salesman tells him that he has a little 'fence' down stairs and urges upon him the necessity of keeping it quiet on account of the police. Of course the customer won't say a word. So down stairs they go to the alleged 'fence,' which generally proves to be a big trunk packed with goods.

"While showing the contents of the trunk the salesman keeps up a running yarn about the famous criminals who brought the goods to the store.

"Finally, after showing a lot of stuff of the same quality and pattern the customer refused to buy up stairs, the salesman gets him to try on something, and as quality, workmanship and perfect fit always go with 'fence' goods, there is a sale made. This fake 'fence' answers sale purposes as well as the genuine," concluded the puller in, "and there is no risk attached to it."—New York Sun.

A Naval Row, 1702.

At 6 this evening Captain Norris coming on board this ship (the flagship), my Lord Hamilton, Captain Ley, Captain Wishart and Captain Trevor were standing on the quarter deck, and as Captain Norris came up Lord Hamilton asked him if he had taken any more wine or brandy. The other answered no, upon which Captain Trevor asked the price of his claret, whether he might have any at 4 li. a hogshead. Norris said he would have 6 li. or salt water, and then Captain Ley said he would rather the prizes were ashore than he would give 6 li. the hogshead; upon which Captain Norris said he was a rascal that wished his prizes ashore. The other replied he was a rascal, if he called him so, and then Captain Norris struck Captain Ley and threw him over the gun, which Mr. Hopson hearing, as he and I were in my cabin, ran out and upon inquiry found he (Norris) had hurt Captain Ley, and by the admiral's directions ordered him to be confined, upon which Captain Norris drew his sword and offered to stab Captain Ley, but Admiral Hopson, holding his hand, ordered him to be disarmed and confined in Mr. Rayney's cabin.—"Journal of Sir John Rooke."

A Greek Genius.

Diamandi, a native of Pylaros, one of the Greek islands, is a remarkable calculator. After a mere glance at a blackboard on which 30 groups of figures are written he can repeat them in any order and deal with them by any arithmetical process. It is said that he never makes an error in calculations involving billions, and he can extract square or cube roots with marvelous rapidity and accuracy. An eminent German specialist declared the other day that all these ready reckoners were idiots. This is not the case with Diamandi, who writes poetry and novels in the intervals of business and shows considerable intellectual capacity.

Effective Reflecting.

"It is so sudden!" exclaimed the fair haired girl, who had just received a proposal to merge her identity in that of a would be protector. "You must give me time to reflect."

"No, no," retorted the diplomatic young man. "One whose dazzling beauty makes a mirror ashamed of itself should never go into the reflecting business. Let this solitaire diamond do the reflecting."

And the records of the license clerk show that it was even so.—Chicago News.

"William, you owe me twenty-one cents."

"Yes; but I paid the gas bill, and you owe me one dollar and thirty five cents."

"Well, but before that I paid the paper boy, and that made you owe me sixty cents."

"Yes; but there was thirty cents I paid on that other bill for grass cutting."

"I know it; but you borrowed fifty cents of me the next day, and—"

"Great Scott! Take this five dollars and let's begin all over again."—Puck.

TONS AND TONS OF GOLD.

Twelve Hundred Miles of Enormously Rich Territory.

If a pin be placed at Denver on the map, and another at Stockton, Cal., and a string be drawn from one to the other, an air line will be marked passing through the heart of a wonderful gold territory. Slightly to the north of Denver in Central City, and southwest of that city is Cripple Creek. About 30 miles to the north of the string Leadville will be found. In the southwest corner of Colorado will appear Telluride, Rico and other points where gold is mined. Marysvale, in Utah, almost due south of Salt Lake City, will appear to the south of the string. Fifty miles to the north of it, near the line between Utah and Nevada, will appear Osceola. Deep Creek lies north of Osceola and on the southern edge of the great desert west of Salt lake. Detroit and several other rich gold camps are almost due east of Osceola. Pioche lies 100 miles south of the string, and the wonderfully rich gold territory of the Monkey Wrench district lies southwest of Pioche.

Now, north and south of the string will appear dotted on the map of Nevada the gold camps of Grant, Freiburg, Reveille, Kawich Valley, San Antonio, Gold Peak, Hot Springs, Belleville, Candelara and numerous others. Almost under the string, in California, we find Bodie, and to the north of it Markleville and other points—all on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. On the western slope of the great sierras the string will be almost on the Utica mine, which is located between San Andreas and Sonora. North and south of the Utica mine are hundreds of rich gold mines in profitable operation.

The distance from Denver to Stockton is about 1,200 miles. On no portion of the habitable globe is there a region so continuously and enormously rich in gold as the territory described, and yet, notwithstanding this fact, the progressive Yankee has scarcely made a start in opening and developing these riches, which have been entombed for millions of years, and which will remain so sepulchered until we awaken to an appreciation of the fact that the states of Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California bear within their bosoms more wealth than ever was dreamed of by Crœsus.—Forum.

DECAPITATION.

Life Said to Remain Long After the Head Is Severed.

"The executions in Paris during recent years have revived the old question whether death instantaneously follows upon the severance of the head from the body," says the Massachusetts Medical Journal. "Dr. Cinel asserts that decapitation does not immediately affect the brain. He says that the blood which flows after decapitation comes from the large vessels of the neck, and there is hardly any call upon the circulation of the cranium. The brain remains intact, nourishing itself with the blood retained by the pressure of the air.

"When the blood remaining in the head at the moment of separation is exhausted, there commences a state, not of death, but of inertia, which lasts up to the moment when the organ, no longer fed, ceases to exist. Dr. Cinel estimates that the brain finds nourishment in the residuary blood for about an hour after decapitation. The period of inertia would last for about two hours, he thinks, and absolute death would not ensue till after the space of three hours altogether.

"If, he adds, a bodiless head indicates by no movement the horrors of its situation, it is because it is physically impossible that it should do so, all the nerves—which serve for the transmission of orders from the brain to the trunk being severed; but there remains the nerves of hearing, of smell and sight, and he concludes that the guillotine does not cause instant death. If this be true, could any other form of death be more merciless?"

An Elizabethan Letter.

I have sent the a letle provision agen this time, but I cold wish it were much beter. Ther is a goose pye, a netes tounge pye, and a mutton pastie for standers for thy table this Crismas, for a nede, I knowe they will last tell twelftide, for they are now newe baked. I have sent the a goose and ij capens alive for feare they wold not last tell ye holy daies if they had bin killed, but I wish the to kill them on Saterday at ye furdest lest they growe worse. * * * I prethe doe so much as bestoe for me vjd or viijd in sume oringes or lemons or ij pouns siterns and sende them downe nowe by Hale * * * and so with my best wishes to the and Kitt I rest, THY MOTHER, S. D.

—"Antiquities and Curiosities of the Exchequer."

Aluminium as Paper.

Experiments with aluminium as a substitute for paper are now under way in France. It is well known that the paper used today in the manufacture of books is not durable.

It is now possible to roll aluminium into sheets four-thousandths of an inch in thickness, in which form it weighs less than paper. By the adoption of suitable machinery these sheets can be made even thinner still and can be used for book and writing paper. The metal will not oxidize, is practically fire and water proof, and is indestructible by the jaws of worms.

Bamboo grows very thriftily in California bottom lands, and is found to be a very useful plant. The seed of many species resembles rice, and is almost as valuable for feed. The stock may be used in the building of bridges, fences and barns and in the manufacture of water pipes, furniture and boxes.

Christopher Columbus, who was an admiral in the Spanish navy at the time he discovered America, was paid at the rate of $333 a year.

He that blows the coals in a quarrel he has nothing to do with has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face.

The artist gets a glimpse of heaven in the meadow, where the farmer sees only so much hay.

My son make your efforts upward, and by the law of heaven's gravity some return is certain.

ENGLISH ARMY LIFE.

HOW TOMMY ATKINS FARES IN THE MATTER OF FOOD.

What He Must Attain Before He Can Secure the Privilege of Marrying. How the Wives of the Privates Live In the Barracks.

The orderly man clatters in at the door with a steaming can of tea, from which he rapidly fills the basins, the milk and sugar having been already added before the tea left the cookhouse. No allowance is made in barracks for men of fastidious tastes. If a man prefers his tea unsweetened, he can go elsewhere; the taste of the majority is alone consulted. The tea having been served out, the orderly man now proceeds to divide the bread into chunks, one for each man, and announces that the "extra" that morning is butter. This announcement is a welcome one, and the butter, being produced in its wrapper of blue canteen paper, is speedily divided into equal portions, one for each member of the mess.

Should any comrade be so unfortunate as to be languishing in the guardroom, awaiting disposal by the commanding officer, the orderly man has now to take his allowance to him, the tea being poured into a tin canteen and the bread and butter wrapped in paper and stowed in a haversack.

But it may be asked: "Surely we have been told that soldiers enjoy more variety than plain bread and butter at their breakfasts. Have we not heard of savory kippers, of porridge—yes, even of eggs and bacon?"

True, such are the dishes encouraged by generals and colonels who like to earn a reputation for looking after the welfare of their men, but these fancy relishes are not much encouraged by Tommy Atkins, for the simple reason that his funds will not allow of his receiving more than an infinitesimal portion of the kipper or whatever may be the favorite breakfast dainty of his commanding officer. All that the corporal in charge of the grocery book has to spend daily is threepence per man in mess or under $4 for a company with the average strength of 60 men in mess.

When it is realized that with this money tea, salt, pepper, vegetables for dinner, flour, if a "duff" is to ornament the dinner table, and all the groceries which the soldier needs to eke out the rations of bread and meat already described have to be provided, it will be understood that the question of providing extras for breakfast and tea is a difficult one to solve, and that the corporal naturally prefers something like butter, which all appreciate, to some other dainty which may not appeal to the tastes of his constituency.

The question of permission to marry is a burning one in the barrack room. Only a limited number of men are allowed to marry, the strength of the roll varying with the establishment of the corps. Sergeants are given permission to marry as a matter of course, if there is a vacancy in the establishment, but no soldier is allowed to enter the blessed state unless he has seven years' service, £5 in the savings bank and two good conduct badges. I have heard it said that there is such a thing as borrowing the £5 till the necessary permission has been obtained, but there is no getting over the other two conditions.

The married quarters seem comfortable enough. What strikes us most is the enormous number of babies and quite young children who swarm round the door of every quarter, occasional yells leading to the hasty arrival of a flushed and heated looking matron to restore order in a summary fashion. The allowance of space does not strike one as particularly liberal, soldiers with small families being given only one room, with the minutest possible scullery, the fathers of larger families rejoicing in an extra room. Sergeants, as a rule, have two rooms, but otherwise have no pull over their comrades of lower rank.

The wives of the private soldiers add largely to the scanty pay of their husbands by doing washing for the men of their husbands' company, and twice blessed is the woman whose good man belongs to a company having few married soldiers. In this case she will be able to get more to do than her less fortunate sisters. Some of the women who have a reputation as washerwomen earn plenty of money by washing for the officers of the regiment. The soldier's wife seems to drift naturally into being a washerwoman.

A little conversation with the ladies is a liberal education in esprit de corps; each woman thoroughly identifies herself with the regiment to which her husband belongs, and even in these days of short service it is not difficult to find women whose fathers and grandfathers have soldiered in bygone days under the tattered colors now hanging in the sacred precincts of the officers' mess.

The ladies of the regiment, as a rule, take great interest in the welfare of their humbler sisters, frequently visiting them in their quarters and giving more than their sympathy at one of those crises which occur so frequently in the married block and generally lead ultimately to the object of their solicitude applying for extra accommodation owing to an unauthorized addition to the strength of the battalion.—"Social Life In the British Army," by a British Officer, in Harper's Magazine.

Burton and Tobacco.

Tobacco, divine, rare, superexcellent tobacco, which goes far beyond all the panaceas, potable gold, and philosophers' stones, a sovereign remedy to all diseases; a good vomit, I confess, a virtuous herb, if it be well qualified, opportunely taken and medicinally used; but as it is commonly abused by most men, who take it as tinkers do ale, 'tis a plague, a mischief, a violent purger of goods, lands, health; hellish, devilish and damned tobacco, the ruin and overthrow of body and soul.—"Anatomy of Melancholy."

WAGNER'S METHOD.

When Possessed With a Poetic Idea, He Wrote It In Music.

"In one of his writings Wagner tells us that he never felt any musical inspiration unless a dramatic idea had taken complete possession of him," writes Houston Stewart Chamberlain on "How Richard Wagner Wrote His Operas," in The Ladies' Home Journal. "When this was the case, the different personages would, one after another, obtrude upon his fancy, gaining gradually in bodily consistency. Then, all of a sudden, in the dusk of evening, one of these creatures of his fancy would rise up before him, gazing at him with eyes wide open. Fascinated and almost trembling, Wagner would remain with eyes fixed on those of his guest from dreamland. But, lo, the shadow's lips tremble and open! What issues from them is neither words nor song. It is a superhuman language, but the poet understands it, and it remains ringing in his ears when the apparition has vanished. This is the precise moment of inspiration. All that follows is more or less mechanical, more or less fortuitous. Whether a work be written out and completed sooner or later will depend upon all sorts of circumstances—time, health, etc.

"This, then, is the essential thing to remember—that Wagner never could compose unless driven to do so by a poetical idea peremptorily demanding the language of music for its full and adequate expression, and that, once this poetical and dramatic idea clearly and permanently ingrafted in his mind, it 'included'—if I may so say—the music, which came of itself whenever the author could find time for the business of writing out the score."

THE SIX HUNDRED.

Some Incidents of That Mad Ride to Death at Balaklava.

Of that mad but heroic charge a hundred incidents are preserved—thrilling, humorous, shocking. The Cornhill Magazine tells of a man of the Seventeenth lancers who was heard to shout, just as they raced in upon the guns, a quotation from Shakespeare, "Who is there here would ask more men from England?"

The regimental butcher of the Seventeenth lancers was engaged in killing a sheep when he heard the trumpets sound for the charge. He leaped on a horse. In shirt sleeves, with bare arms and pipe in mouth, he rode through the whole charge, slew, it is said, six men with his own hand, and came back again, pipe still in mouth!

A private of the Eleventh was under arrest for drunkenness when the charge began, but he broke out, followed his troop on a spare horse, picked up a sword as he rode, and shared in the rapture and perils of the charge. The charge lasted 20 minutes, and was ever before such daring or such suffering packed into a space so brief? The squadrons rode into the fight numbering 673 horsemen; their mounted strength when the fight was over was exactly 195.

It was all a blunder, but it evoked a heroism which made the blunder itself magnificent. And as long as brave deeds can thrill the imagination of men the story will be remembered of how—

Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well
Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell—
Noble six hundred!

Farming In Olden Times.

The Romans were the first people to practice plowing between the rows of wheat as we do between corn. The idea was suggested in a singular manner. A warlike tribe, having ravished a section of land at the base of the Alps, undertook to destroy the growing crops by plowing them up, but instead it was found that the rows accidentally hilled were twice as large as those that were not. The harrow or hoe used by the Chinese farmer is of the rudest construction. The plow is usually drawn by women of the lowest classes.

Two hundred and fifty years ago, when the corn stolen from the Indians by our Puritan ancestors was planted in the sand of Cape Cod, the only instrument used was a ponderous and ill shaped Dutch hoe, which required a heavy man to handle at all. Our first processes were not much in advance of those of the barbarians of central Europe. Today we number several hundred tools, from the most delicate to the splendid specimen of the combined reaper and thrasher, which cuts, thrashes, winnows and bags grain at the rate of hundreds of bushels per day.

English as Written In Norway.

Here is a good specimen of English as she is written abroad. We find it in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the postoffice magazine:

"The hotel for tourists on Turtegro (owner, Mr. Igar Oiene), is laying by the foot of the eminent 'Skagastolstinder,' the largest field in Jotunheimen for topmounters. The best leaders are to be had. It is the best place for country layers. Different interesting places for summer trips. Nearest stopping place for steamers—Skjolden. Recommands as station for passage to Lom—Gudbrandsdalen."

"Topmounters," as a description of the climbing fraternity, is decidedly good. But what is a "country layer?"—London News.

Deserved It.

"Sheriff," remarked the condemned murderer, as that functionary proceeded to put the black cap over his head, "I seem to be the sinner, sure, of all eyes."

Without any further delay the trap was sprung, and the hardened wretch went to his doom.—Chicago Tribune.

A Natural Sequence.

"The doctors had a consultation yesterday."

"What was the result?"

"I understand that the family lawyers are now in secret session."—Brooklyn Life.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail or 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

FAIRYLAND.

You need not travel to a star,
The way is easy and not far—
An hour's walk, a mile from town.
The herons of the old lagoon
Lead you along the path; for sign
Are arrowhead blossoms, frail and fine,
Beside the water; then the wood
Takes you, but only by the blood
Leaping, and by the sudden start
Of the overfull and thrilling heart.
You know you see it face to face.
The greenwood bowers a sunny space
For song sparrow tinkling, and below
July's green lap is full of snow,
Is drifted rich with white and pink,
Of bouncing bet from brink to brink;
The haunted air resounds between
With humming birds, obscure and keen,
Like burnt out stars that dart and float,
With but a last fire to the throat.
You saw but common summer flowers?
Heard but a hum that drowsed the hours?
Your blood leaped not nor shook your heart?
Ah, well, I know no other chart!
The path is for your feet as far
As that which lessens to a star.
—J. Russell Taylor in Century.

BERLIN APPETITES.

Restaurant Men Who Cater to Them Soon Become Rich.

That the restaurant business in Berlin is a paying one, if the location chosen be a good one, the restaurant of the zoological gardens here shows. For a number of years it was leased by a man who understood about as much of the business as the man in the moon. Yet he became wealthy within a few years and retired for good to live on the interest of his money. There were days in summer when he sold 1,000 kegs of beer, besides some 20,000 cups of coffee and 50,000 sandwiches, and as prices are high there he must have made thousands of dollars in a single day.

Fortunately for the public, another caterer now supplies the hungry and thirsty sightseers at the zoological gardens, a man with a good reputation, and he pays twice the rent for the restaurant buildings, too—viz, 100,000 marks per annum, besides spending by the terms of his contract a matter of almost 500,000 marks for improvements. Yet it is probable that he, too, will retire at the end of his term with a fortune.

There are many instances of this kind in Berlin. One of the finest and most highly priced restaurants on Unter den Linden recently sold its good will for a matter of 1,000,000 marks. The owner of a cafe on Friedrichstrasse who started the place but a couple of years ago is reputed already to have cleared about 2,000,000 marks. His head waiter is himself rapidly growing rich from the "trinkgeld" received from the guests and is said to be in receipt of monthly stipends amounting to some $3,000 in American money.—Berlin Letter in Chicago Record.

Borrowing a Horse.

In his interesting book, "The Lawyers of Maine," Willis relates an anecdote of Judge George Thatcher, who was noted for his humor.

Solicitor Davis and Judge Thatcher, when boys, were neighbors in Barnstable and Yarmouth, Mass. The day after the battle of Bunker Hill the militia of these towns set off for Boston. The boys accompanied the soldiers, Davis acting as fifer. A few miles out from Barnstable an order came directing the military to return home.

In their retreat Thatcher and Davis, tired of their march, mounted an old horse they met on the road, without saddle or bridle. After riding some miles they dismounted and abandoned their steed in the highway.

Many years after Davis, as solicitor general, was prosecuting a horse thief before Judge Thatcher in the county of Kennebec, Me. In the course of the trial the judge leaned over the bench and said in an undertone to the solicitor:

"Davy, this reminds me of the horse you and I stole in Barnstable."

Thunder In Various Regions.

Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunderstorms 97 days in the year. After it are Sumatra, with 86 days; Hindustan, with 56; Borneo, with 54; the Gold Coast, with 52, and Rio de Janeiro, with 51. In Europe, Italy occupies the first place, with 38 days of thunder, while France and southern Russia have 16 days. Great Britain and Switzerland have each 7 days, and Norway has 4. Thunder is rare at Cairo, being heard only 3 days in the year, and extremely rare in northern Turkestan and the polar regions.—London Standard.

A Talking Crow.

The latest curiosity in Bethel, Me., is a talking crow which entertains the boys and girls. The bird was found in the woods over a year ago, when young, having fallen from its nest and broken a wing. It was taken home and cared for, but showed no inclination to talk until a few months ago. It talks as well as parrots, but favors words containing "o," and "Hello, hello, Moses, Ora! Whoa there!" cause the passers-by to turn quickly at times.

Explained.

Mrs. Bliffers—Your old friend has such a sad face. Why is it?

Mr. Bliffers—Years ago he proposed to a very beautiful girl, and—

Mrs. Bliffers—And she refused him?

Mr. Bliffers—No. She married him.—London Answers.

St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, contains an immense coalfield fully 20 miles in length and 10 in breadth. It has been estimated that if the output were to reach 250,000 tons per annum, the coal bed would not be exhausted in a century.

Some old hawking gloves have the hands and thumbs made in red velvet, the outside of the hand covered with the finest embroidery in many tones of silk, mixed with metal threads. They appertain to the days of good Queen Bess.

Paris sends £750,000 worth of toys to England every year.

Mrs. Wickwire—"I wonder what has becoms of the paper. There was an article in it I wanted to save — it was abont jams.

Mr. Wickwire—"Fruit, log or jim?"—Indianapolis Journal.

To preserve peaches: Surround the orchard with a high fence, topped with barbed wire.—Chicago Tribune.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

America's Affliction.

S. Hanfblum, fifty years of age, blond-gray, whiskered, volatile, and all the way from St. Petersburg, Russia is at the Brown Palace Hotel. To the surprise of a caller, who had never seen the gentleman before, Mr. Hanfblum turned, and, with an expression of delight upon his face, exclaimed:

"Arch, my friend! I am fill wis deelight. You are ze zhentleman from Melboorn vich I meet on ze high mountain, ze peak of—vat you cal heem? Ah! Pik-, ze peak of Pike. Eet ees wis ze greatest pleasir I see you."

When gently told that he was mistaken he could hardly believe it.

"Ees eet pooseeb? Vell, eet ees remarkable ze raysamblance.

His accent and vernacular were peculiar. Some times he talked like a German, sometimes he talked like a Frenchman. His manner was wholly French.

"Yes, sair, saidhe in answer to a question. "I am a resident of St. Peetairsbayrg. I wass born in Warsaw. Poland but I leev in Rursia fairty yairce. My name ees Jairman but I am not. Eet ees only ze name vich ees Jairman. Deed you noteece zat name? Hanf, you see, meence hemp, and blum ees flower; zat ees altogaythair, hempflower. Zat ees preety, ees eet not?"

It was, and his visitor admitted it.

"I haf been in America some veeks, and half noteeced many t'ings to pleece me and some vich do not. Now, zat seengular custoom of eating gom, Zat eos ze most remarkable. Eet ees not fair me to oonderstand. All ze time zey bite, bite, bite, chewing zis gom. So many, too!" And Er. Hanfblum held up both hands and arms like a pair of exclamation points.

"On ze car from Boofalo to Neeackeera zair wass a young leddy seeting in front of me ating zis gom—wisout stop, sink of it! All ze time I ask: 'Vat ees zis zat ze peeble all eating?" I vas told, I pairchase some of ze leedle stoff an' put hem in my mouse—Pa-ha! I shpat heem out, Eet ees like medeecn and vorse. And eet ees so ogly! I vonder so much at zis mees-er-able habeet, aud eet secmce to be ze habeet deesteenkteef, nayceanal — ees eet zo?"

The impeachment was admitted with grief.

"And ees zair no r-raymedee, no cure for zees ter-raible sing? No? Zat ees sad."

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill. makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself, benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store. Large

"My doctor says I ought to lead an active life."

"Well, say, marry my wife's sister; she'll keep you on the jump."—Chicago Record.

Visitor—"What kind of a man is your neighbor, Mr. Flint?"

Farmer Hornbeak—"Wa'al, for one thing, he is so stingy that he won't let bicyclists fill their tires with air from his farm."—Puck.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

The Middletown Transcript

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Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., NOV. 26, 1898

"STOLEN SEATS IN THE SENATE."

Under the above caption the Philadelphia Press of Nov 23d, contained a most interesting article and of local interest since it included the claims of Mr. R. R. Kenney as a Senator from Delaware. It referred to the possible results of Mr. Kenney's trial before the Federal Court of this State, December 5th, a matter the TRANSCRIPT has not discussed and will not now—it being for Judge and jury to consider first.

But the Press discussed further the right of Mr. Kenney to hold his seat since the Counts of this State have virtually decided that a third of the General Assembly which elected him were not themselves elected, he receiving their votes and without them could never have had a claim to election, that is the eight members from Kent county who were counted in by the Returning Board in 1896. The Press holds the election was a fraud—as it was—and should be void. This is a reasonable and sensible view. How it can be brought before the U. S. Senate may or may not be a question, but there is certainly a way to right so great a wrong. The Republicans do not need the vote in the Senate as their majority will be twenty or more in the next Congress at the close of which the senatoral term will have expired but as a matter of right to the citizens of Delaware and as an effort to purify elections it is a subject for investigation. What action the next General Assembly can take may or may not be another interesting question. The seat belongs to the Republicans and the present Legislature should fill it, but the sessions of the Joint Assembly will be presided over by a Democrat and he may not coincide with his view. If the Legislature should fail to elect and the U. S. Senate should declare a vacancy then the Governor would appoint, and a Democrat would be named. These matters are undoubtedly receiving consideration of Delaware Republicans.

The following is the Press article:

The seat now held in the United States Senate by Mr. Kenney, of Delaware, may be taken from him. If he should be convicted in the pending trial, in which he is charged with complicity in looting a bank in Delaware, that would loose him his seat. It is true that another Democrat who looted a bank, Roach, of North Dakota, holds a seat in the Senate. But he committed the crime, though unknown to the people of North Dakota, many years before his election to the Senate.

If Kenney escapes conviction in court he may have to face the charge of securing his election to the Senate by fraud. It was proven recently before the Superior Court in Delaware that the Republican candidates for the Legislature in Kent County in 1898 were elected. They were turned out, and the seats given to Democrats as the result of gross frauds since proved and confessed. Had it not been for that crime a Republican instead of Kenney, a Democratic free silver agitator, would have gone to the Senate from Delaware.

Is a Democrat who admittedly secured his seat in the Senate by fraud, when the voters chose a Republican, to be allowed to continue to misrepresent Delaware? The seat Kenney holds is not needed by the Republicans to control the Senate, but crime should be rebuked. The people of Delaware should be represented by a man of their choice.

The Republicans have for several years now been deprived of the control of the Senate by Democratic frauds. Murphy, of New York, got his seat in the Senate as the direct result of theft, so declared by the highest court in the State of New York. It was the Hill-Maynard theft of election returns, which were destroyed, and the admission of fraudulent returns, that elected Murphy to the Senate. For nearly six years he has held a seat that rightly belonged to the Republicans. Kenney holds another seat in the Senate by somewhat similar frauds. If it were not for these two seats held by the Democrats as the result of proved frauds, the Republicans would have been in the majority in the Senate of the existing Congress, exclusive of "Silver Republicans" and of the renegade Pettigrew, and of the fact that Oregon had only one Senator.

Can a party profit in the long run by open-faced frauds? The result of the recent election would seem to answer that question. But that kind of punishment is not sufficient to meet the ends of justice.

AND now Senator Mathew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania must answer to an indictment in court for the improper use of the funds of a Bank! Senator Quay has been dictator in the politics of the Keystone State for years and he has been often accused of taking "short cuts" to gain his ends. If he is guilty of this charge he should suffer the penalty as though he were plain Mr. Quay.

KEELEY, "the perpetual motion" man, is dead. Oceans of money been poured into his schemes without a cent of profit, and it is said his secrets, such as he had, died with him. Now for the next Keeley with nice theories! There are millions awaiting him.

Public Sales.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1898.—Sale of stock, farm implements, etc., by Mrs. H A. Nowland, Administratrix, at her residence, 2½ miles north of Middletown. Shockley & Smith, Auctioneers. See advt.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1898.—Sale of stock, farm implements, etc., by W. D. Bradford, on farm now tenanted by Charles Vineyard, Middle Neck, Cecil Co. Shockley & Smith, Auctioneers. See advt. this paper.

MARYLAND.

Secretary Van Der Hoogt, of the Maryland State Immigration Bureau, is completing preparations for a trip to Holland, where he will offer inducements to Dutch farmers and their families to locate on the Eastern shore of Maryland. He will take with him credentials from the settlers in Wilhelmina colony, Caroline county, certifying that they are satisfied and in a prosperous condition. The syndicate organized by ex-Governor Brown, with a capital of $200,000, will have laid off large tracts of land in Somerset county into small farms from 50 to 100 acres each. A church, a school house and blacksmith shop, carpenter shop will be provided for the settlers. The colonization scheme will follow closely the plans upon which the Holland was founded.

The Kibler farm of 108 acres in the Second district was sold Monday at mortgagee's sale by John S. Wirt, Esq., the purchaser being Abiert Spear, at $7500.

Two Seventh Day Adventists are in Centreville jail for cutting corn on Sunday. They refused to be bailed out by their friends lest they acknowledge their wrong.

Miss Martha Finley, of Elkton, the well-known authoress, has just completed two more books, one of which is a Christmas story, and the other "Elsie on the Hudson," which is to be added to the Elsie series.

The following are the jurors for the December term of the Circuit Court for Cecil County for the 1st and 2nd district the court convening December 12: First—Robert H. Register, Timothy Devine, Harry Rowan, George R. Richards, Thomas P. Dorsey, Isaac Gibbs, Samuel M. Megill, George W. Lockwood. Second—Oakley Barwick, Henry H. Brady, John H. Simpson, George R. Houck, Bennet Steele, William Jones.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Milton had a $500 fire Thursday night. Frank Carey's new dwelling house was damaged to that extent.

The body of Gardiner Dickson, aged 30 years, of Laurel, was found Sunday afternoon in a room which he occupied Saturday night in a hotel on Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia. There was nothing about the body nor any circumstances surrounding the case which gave any evidence of foul play, and it is believed the man died of heart failure.

Lee Short, aged 13 years, of Bridgeville, had the thumb and forefinger of his left hand blown off Monday afternoon by the explosion of a Winchester rifle cartridge. Some companions dared him to hold a match to the cartridge and as a result his finger and thumb were blown off.

While Alfred Warrington, a well-to-do farmer, living on the road between Seaford and Georgetown, was attending revival services at a nearby church on Tuesday night, his dwelling with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. An old chest, containing the savings of the family for a number of years, was destroyed. His loss will be about $2,000.

The Milton Times contains the following: 'A farmer living west of Milton, hung his vest on the fence in the barn-yard, and a calf chewed one of the pockets out of the garment, in which was contained a gold watch. Last week an animal, a staid old milch cow, was butchered for beef and the timepiece was found in such a position between the lungs of the cow, that the process of respiration, the closing and filling of the lungs kept the stem-winder wound up, and the watch had lost but four minutes in seven years.

LITERARY NOTES.

That the spy sent by the United States government to Spain during the war should have become the guest of Weyler himself, seems incredible. Yet there is nothing more true. The government selected as its agent a man of position who has lived much in Germany. It was necessary for us to have a trained intellect that would make no mistakes. His story is told in the November Cosmopolitan, and the most exciting pages of Dumas's fiction seem tame in comparison with the facts. Crossing the frontier in a first-class carriage, he was by a trifling accident brought into conversation with a young Spanish nobleman; presently who should come along but the son of General Weyler. This acquaintanceled to his receiving many attentions from Weyler when they reached Madrid, and the General actually gave up a day to a trip to the Escurial. Imagine this grim arch-enemy of ours laving himself out to please the secret agent whom the government had sent to find out the weak places of Spain. How trifling the demarcation between the position of honored guest and that of spy who, if discovered, would have been all the more quickly sent to his death! The same issue of The Cosmopolitan contains four pieces of fiction by such famous authors as Frank Stockton, Zangwill, H. G. Wells, and the lamented Harold Frederic, but none of it half so exciting in its interest as this true story.

$100 Reward $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts per bottle at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store

NEW COLLEGE HALL.

The new Mechanical Hall at Delaware College, built to take the place of the machine shops burned last April, is now finished, equipped and occupied by the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. All the instruction as well as the practical work of the Department will hereafter be carried on in the new building.

Mechanical Hall is a brick building 63 by 34 feet, and two-stories high, with a one-storied rear extension, 18 feet square, for a boiler-house. The whole lower floor of the building is occupied by the machine shop. The second floor contains the electrical laboratory, the draughting room, two recitation rooms and the office of the Department.

Great pains have been taken to equip the machine shop in such fashion as to meet all the needs of the students. The equipment includes one 23 horse power boiler, two drill presses, a shaping machine, five woodworking lathes, six carpenter benches, each with its proper outfit of tools, and a 150-light dynamo with switchboard and appliances. All of this apparatus is in daily use by the classes of the Mechanical Department.

The draughting room, 15x40 feet is abundantly lit from the north. The Electrical Laboratory, 15x30 feet, is properly equipped for electrical testing and experiment. The class rooms, 15 by 18 feet each, are completely furnished, and heated and well lit.

The heating plant for nearly all of the College buildings is located in the ample cellar of Mechanical Hall. This cellar, and all parts of the building are so constructed as to reduce to a minimum the danger from fire.

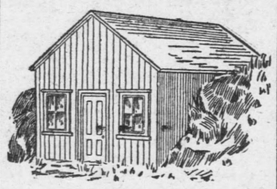
By the transfer of the Mechanical and Electrical Department from its class room and draughting room in Recitation Hall, those apartments are left vacant and available for other uses. One of the rooms will in time be used as an overflow apartment for the constantly growing general library.

FARM AND GARDEN

AN OUTSIDE CELLAR.

For Storing Fruit and Vegetables and as a Summer Milkroom.

An excavation 7 feet in depth and 10 feet square was made. Then a framework of timbers 6 inches square was erected over the excavation. This frame was 16 feet long and 10 feet wide, 6 feet of the length being designed for an entry or storeroom. The frame supported walls composed of two inch oak boards, the ceiling of the inner room, or cellar proper, was of inch oak boards, and over this sawdust was spread sev-



FRUIT AND ROOT HOUSE.

eral inches in depth, the partition wall separating the entry and the cellar was double and the hollow space filled with sawdust also. A heavy door with strips of cloth or listing tacked around the door frame excluded all frost.

Two tiers of bins occupied the north and south sides, the intervening space being utilized by boxes or barrels of fruits or vegetables, all vegetables except cabbages having their receptacles. The front of the entry was provided with an outside door and two windows. If the lower half of the sash is furnished with latticework, it will do away with all necessity of screens during the summer, when, the contents of the inner room or cellar being removed and a liberal use of whitewash made, the central space can be used as a summer milkroom, when it will be necessary to keep the partition always open to afford air and light.

The floors of the two rooms were of natural sandstone and the whole building covered with a roof of shingles. But once in a period of 16 years were the contents ever injured by frost, and then the cellars all over the land were entered by the frost king.

No drainage was necessary. The natural advantages were good, the building being placed on ground having a steep descent or fall of several feet, the cellar or inner room being entirely underground while the front opened upon level ground. The front room was used as a place of storage for salt, pork and vinegar barrels, etc

A separate house for the storing of fruit, vegetables, etc., is preferable to using the house cellar, as in a separate building the temperature can be kept under better control If a superfluity of loose or cobble stone abound, as is the case on many farms, and if they can be collected without much loss of time or expense, then an excellent plan would be to build an outside cellar of them, laying them in lime and cement. Such a cellar or house would last a lifetime if well put up, as there is nothing perishable to need repairs except the roof. A stone cellar is cheapest in the long run and the temperature more equable, says a correspondent of Ohio Farmer, in which the diagram and foregoing description originally occurred.

One of This Season's New Tomatoes.

The Rural New Yorker tells that Mr. E. C. Green of Ohio finds the new variety, Fordhook Fancy, among the earliest of tomatoes and remarkable in several respects. The leaf is different from that of any other tomato he has

FORDHOOK FANCY TOMATOES.

raised, being of a deep green color, sharply pointed and cleft. This is very well shown in the illustration.

The tomatoes are always smooth and handsome, usually borne in clusters, solid and of a bright red color. The plants are so strong and erect in growth as to need very little support. Mr. A. I. Root, in his "Bee Gleanings," says that it is "the handsomest tomato plant the world ever saw.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21, 1898.

A Demand for PRINCESS MAY GLOVES in Paris

One of the most famous glove sellers has asked for them—the goodness and our name for it, "Princess May." And that is recompense for years of trying to catch up to the French in glove selling.

Thank you, Mr. Frenchman, for the endorsement. But the folks at home want the gloves—our City Hall Square and our Broadway store need every pair of Princess May gloves that great maker at Grenoble can produce. It isn't simply the making—it is the selection of fine clear kidskins and the perfect tanning and coloring that is half the battle. The making is the other half—and every glove bearing the "Princess May" stamp is made in this one factory and especially for us. We know they fit, we know the skins are just right and we know that the sewing is so well done that not over three pairs in a thousand rip. These are cheerfully made good to you. We assume all glove risks. We never knew gloves that showed smaller percentage of fault. We made the

Price, a Dollar a Pair

before tariff changed. It has been a close shave, from a profit standpoint, since. But that's our loss. Not a penny is skimped out of the gloves. Black, white, colors. And orders come for pair after pair—even from way-off Oregon and down east at Portland, Maine. Every pair is, as we've said, real French kidskin.

Furs This fur store has been rather envied than copied. Its ways are extreme. To follow takes courage; to follow looks almost like losing profits that might be gobbled. So, alone. Interesting to you, because it means some dollars safely saved on almost any fur piece you buy.

$7.50 for imitation marten scarfs with cluster of tails.
$10 for scarfs of real marten, 2 heads an cluster of tails. Others. $12 to $22.
$22.50 for stone marten scarfs, with heads, claws and cluster of tails.
$28 for stone marten scarfs, with full-size head and cluster of tails; one tab finished with tails.
A favorite "made up" fur for scarfs is called "blue fox." Scarfs, $15 and $16.50.
Electric seal capes, $21. Finest, $75.
Persian lamb coats, 24 in. long, $145 and $175.

Women's Shoes Twenty-four brand new styles of Women's Shoes at $4. Then some stand-bys at same price. A word of one, which we're willing to let stand as a proof of the shoe store's goodness—

Fine kidskin boots with soles made up of good leather for wear, a layer of cork for safety from dampness, and a cushion of felt for inner sole—felt that takes up the jar of walking.

Clumsy? No, indeed. These are among the trimmiest shoes on show. Much lighter looking than some of the swell new styles. $4.

But we've told again and again that money goes farthest here in shoe buying.

John Wanamaker.

ADAIR & CO.

217 MARKET ST.,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Cheapest place in the State for

FURNITURE

Morris Chairs with cushions from $2.78up.

PARLOR SUITS from $10 Up.

and evorything else in proportion. Call and our goods and get prices.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills
an absolute cure.

J. B. FOARD
GRAIN
Commission Merchant,

MARKET PRICE PAID FOR

....GRAIN....

By Railroad and Boat upon orders from E. L Rogers & Co.,

OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE
Opposite the Depot.

MIDDLETOWN DEL'A

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

...From Always...

Satisfying Our Customers

Making their interests our own, using the great power of Spot Cash and large outlets of the purchasing of stocks, giving all our savings in these purchases directly to our customers, comes the unprecedented increase in this business in recent years. This increase is the strong endorsement of the Messick methods which always means

High Class Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Black Dress Goods.

50c the yard—40 inches wide, Silk Finished Black Mohair, splendid quality and equal to any you will see at 75 cents.

50c the yard—Black Serge, every fibre pure all wool, 46 inches wide, rich and splendid quality, and well worth 75 cents.

25c the yard—Fine Black and Colored Cashmere, all pure wool, the 40c grade.

59c the yard—All Wool Henriettas, blue and black, worth 98 cents.

75c the yard—Black Brocade Silk, excellent quality, and you cannot find its equal under $1.00

FLANNELS AND MUSLINS.

Ladies Shaker Flannel Skirt Patterns, striped bordered, embroidered edge 2½ yards wide, 36 inches ong, worth 35 cents, here at **22c.**

2000 yards Extra Heavy Long Nap Canton Flannel, worth 10c, here at **8c.**

Extra Heavy Cream Shaker Flannel, worth 10c—at **7c.**

White Marseilles Bed Spreads, large size, heavy raised patterns, worth $1.25, here at **98c.**

Extra Heavy Straw Ticking, the 10c quality at **7c.**

9-4 B. B. Sheeting Muslin, worth 17c, at **12c** yard.

9-4 Mohawk Unbleached Sheeting Muslin, one of the best sheetings made worth 20c yard, at **16** yard.

9-4 the Old Reliable Utica Bleached Sheeting, notice the price, **18c** worth 22c.

5-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, **12c** yard.

9 cents the yard, Lonsdale Cambrick, 36 inches wide.

Mohawk Valley Co. Bleached Sheets, size 81x90 inches here at **49c.**

Mohawk Valley Co. Bleached Pillow Cases, size 45x38½ inches, **12c.**

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

Misses' Fly Front Reefer Jacket, in blue and black rough finish Cheviot, fancy braid trimmed, latest style, **$3.98.**

Misses Double Breasted Box Front Jackets, Navy Blue Cloaking, splendid quality, half lined with silk, marked here at **$5.00.**

Children's Reefers, 6 to 14 years, fine curl cloth, blue and black, stilishly trimmed with braid, **$1.85.**

Misses' Fine Double Breastad Fly Front Jackets, splendid quality cloth, lined with satin, velvet piping $7.00.

NEW FALL CARPETS

In our carpet department you'll find a choice line and prices the lowest.

Extra Heavy Rag Carpet, beautiful patterns, **25c.**

Heavy Hemp Carpet, full 36 inches wide, **15c** the yard.

Comfortales and Blankets.

Cotton Filled Comfartables of excellent quality and well made, full size, **83c,**

Cotton Filled Comfortables, of pure corded "New Process" cotton, heavy and warm, light and fluffy to the touch, satin covered, **$2.00.**

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1½-qt Agate Tea Pots, 19c. 2-qt. Agate Tea and Coffee Pots, 22c. 2½ qt. Lipped Sauce Pans, 15c

6-qt. Agate Milk Pans, 15c. 4-qt. Agate Milk Pans, 10c.

4-qt. Long Handle Stew Pans, 22c.

12-qt. Extra Heavy Galvanized Water Buckets, 18c.

Large sized Galvanized Coal Hods, 18c. Wire Clothes Lines, 8c. Stove Lifters, 3c.

From Auction Sale in Philadelphia, Thursday, November 17th, 1898.

Special Purchase---Boys 3-Piece Suits.

100 Boys' Three Piece Suits, age 14 to 19, coat pants and vest, brown and black Cheviots, double breasted, made up in first class style **$2.50,** worth $4.00.

50 Boys' Three Piece Suits age 14 to 19 coat pants and vest, in browns and grays; this you'll pay $3.00 for and get no better **$3.50.**

30 Boys' Brown and Gray Three-Piece Suits, age 14 to 19, fine all wool Cheviot, satin piping—worth $7.00—**$4.50.**

Men's Fine Brown Cheviot Suits, made up equal to any Suits costing $12.50,

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2000 yards Old Reliable Bleached Hill Muslin, 36 inches wide, 4½c yard.

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L. Berney & Co.'s Closing-Out Sale.

The sale has been a most fortunate occasion. Fortunate for us, because it has already served to clear many tables and counters of the tremendous piles which weighed them down—fortunate for the people because it has afforded them an opportunity for buying from a $50,000 stock of the very best CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS that has ever been shown in the city of Wilmington. And right in the heart of the season, at which time the public rarely has an opportunity of such magnitude. Costs and former selling prices play no role at this store now. The stock MUST be sold, and the present prices are doing the selling.

Men's Suits.

All-wool fancy Cheviot Suits for men, durably made and trimmed, originally $5.00 now..... $3.62

$7.00 and $7.50 Suits of Black Cheviot and Cassimeres, splendidly gotten up; well worth the original price; all cut down to..... $4.75

$8 and $9 Suits made from all-wool Cheviots, shapely, stylish and seasonable; in all new styles, single and double-breasted coats, cut for this sale to..... $5.80

$12 and $13.50 Suits, made of imported worsteds and cheviots, cut in latest fashions and made for the very finest trade, unsparingly dropped to..... $7.48

$15 and $16 Suits of superfine fancy cheviots and worsteds, handsome in every detail, the greatest bargains ever offered; down for final closing to..... $9.90

$18 and $20 Suits, a strictly high-grade line of desirable materials—the assortment embraces every new style and cut out of pattern—all wonderful bargains. The chance of a lifetime to buy them for $11.48

$22 and $24 Suits, the finest American and foreign fabrics—all new dependable goods the perfection of make and finish. To make a clean sweep they go for $14.75

Men's Overcoats.

$8 and $9 Overcoats, made from Beavers, Meltons, Heavy Coverts, Heavy Cassimeres, cut regulation lengths, trimmed with good heavy linings, velvet collar, etc., marked down to..... $5.98

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$10, $12 and $13.50 Overcoats, made from black, blue and brown Kerseys, Meltons and Beavers, trimmed with double warp linings, elegantly tailored, slashed to $7.48

$15 and $18 Overcoats, made from choicest fabrics, highest grade body linings, some Cassimere lined with satin tops, all silk sleeve linings; cut down to..... $9.90

$20 and $22 Overcoats, made from handsome, well-wearing materials, patent Beavers, Kerseys, Chinchillas, Boucles, etc., well trimmed, different styles body linings satin sleeves; marked to..... $11.65

$24 and $25 Overcoats, in newest and most fashionable materials, made by expert tailors, all with the very best quality of body and sleeve linings, silk velvet collars, marked to..... $14.75

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several times over. Why shouldn't you share in this money-saving on Winter clothes needed for immediate wear?

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$15 Suits now go for $10.
$12 Suits now go for $8.50.
Other lots of Suits, $5 to $25.
Boys' Clothing our own special manufacture.

Womens' Tailor-Made Suits
At $20 each—handsome Covert mixed suits lined throughout with taffeta.
At $15 each—Fine Cheviot Suits, extra quality, jacket taffeta lined throughout.
At $8.75 each—Handsome Cheviot Serge Suits, full cut skirt, taffeta lined jacket.
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BEST VEINS OF

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Middletown, Del.

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President, J. F. McWhorter; Secretary, J. A. Suydam; CharlesH. Howell, George G. Rowe, Wm. R. Cochran.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W. Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, ... Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock.

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, NOV. 26, 1898

What's in ...A Name

ALGY Mainwaring was not a bad fellow at heart, but we always thought in the regiment that his jealousy of his cousin Percival amounted almost to insanity. Percival was Algy's superior in every respect; it was a pity they both fixed on the Grey Horse, for if two fellows don't like each other, it's rather a bore to have them at such close quarters. But, as ill-luck would have it, nothing would serve Algy but the Grey Horse—chiefly, I believe, because his cousin had just been appointed.

I don't think Percival shared his dislike. He had got the best of it all round. The two men came against each other at every turn; they were both good shots, both first-rate riders. But Algy carried his jealousy into his sport, and the other didn't which gave him very much the advantage.

Gradually Algy was making himself horribly unpopular in the regiment, and, indeed, in all the neighborhood, by the bitter cynicism of his tongue, and also by an idiotic habit of practical joking, which seemed to be growing upon him, and ended by shutting many doors against him. But he was a handsome fellow, tall, well set up, with awfully good manners (when he was so minded), and he was nearly always a favorite at first; so when one door closed another opened, and his experiences, instead of doing him good, only served to make him indifferent to people's opinion, and a sort of don't carishness" settled down on him, which did not help to make him more popular.

When he and Percival both fell in love with Maude Lafone, we really thought there would be bloodshed; but fortunately for the peace of the realm, there never was a question as to which of the two Miss Maude preferred. Algy just walked in and won—and, although I think he adored Maude, half his satisfaction lay in the besting of Percival! He, poor fellow, took his beating like a man, although he was awfully cut up. They said he rode very hard that winter, and I think we were all glad when the regiment left Harpenden, and poor old Percival had no longer got the spectacle of the triumphant Algy perpetually before his eyes.

The engagement was likely to be a long one, for Maude Lafone had very little money of her own, and the out-at-elbow condition of her fiance was proverbial. Things dragged on for a year, during which Algy's temper became something awful. I think he couldn't make up his mind to leave the regiment and try to get something to do; he was cut out for soldiering, and scarcely fit for any other occupation.

Old Lafone had a little place in Rossshire, on the coast, where you could put in a couple of weeks very comfortably after plover, rabbits and such like, and even get a dozen or so brace of grouse. They had a little steam launch, and the deep-sea fishing was rather fun, all around Cromarty. About the time of the Inverness meeting Algy and I went up there and had a capital week's sport. All went well until the last day of our visit, when Old Lafone talked business with Algy, and upset him dreadfully. He said his future son-in-law simply must make up his mind what he was going to do—whether he was going to try for an adjutancy or leave the army altogether. He (Mr. Lafone) could not have Maude hanging on and spoiling her life for nothing. All he said was fair enough, if he hadn't upset the whole applecart by saying that it was a pity Maude hadn't fancied Percival. I don't think he meant anything by it, but Algy was simply furious, and there and then broke off the engagement. I think old Lafone was a bit startled, but Algy was too angry to listen to a word, and he left the house an hour after without seeing Maude. In fact, he behaved like the wayward, ill-tempered chap he always was when anything crossed him; and yet I couldn't help feeling sorry for him, and, although I disapproved of the whole proceeding, I came away at the same time he did, and we journeyed together as far as Edinburgh.

At Inverness an old lady got into our carriage, apologizing for the intrusion, and explaining that there wasn't a corner anywhere in the train. Of course, we both put out our cigars, and protested that there was no necessity for the old girl's apologies, although I, for one, felt intensely aggrieved at her presence. What's one to do on a long journey if one mayn't smoke? I thought it simple cruelty to animals, and then and there made up my mind to join "the smokers' league," if any such association exists for the protection of helpless males.

I must say that this sort of adventure showed Algy at his best. He was charming to our travelling companion, stuffing his own things out of the way and disposing of her multitudinous hand luggage in the places best suited to their varied and wonderful shapes. By the time we got to Perth the two were as thick as thieves, and I ceased grumbling at the presence of the old girl, for she broke the sombre blackness of Algy's gloom.

At the Perth station, where lunched, he looked after our fellow-traveller with such tender care that, although there was now plenty of room in the train, she utterly declined to remove herself and her luggage from our carriage. Algy had drunk a lot of that beastly champagne you get at Perth, I noticed that he was very much flushed and excited when he returned to our carriage. He began giving our travelling companion details of his career, borrowed largely from the pages of Rudyard Kipling, the most blood-curdlink adventures followed each other in rapid succession, while I sat furious in my corner, cursing him for a fool. The old lady was completely fascinated, and kept on saying it sounded like a romance—which, indeed, it did! There really was nothing Algy hadn't done; he had been in Jameson's raid, he had fought at Suakim, he had held a fort with a handful of men against thousands of Afghans, he was one of the three survivors of the wreck of the Drummond Castle. . . . I wondered how much the old girl would stand, but he swallowed it all down like milk, and when we got to Edinburgh, where we parted, she begged Algy to tell her his name. To my disgust, I saw him hand her his card, and she warmly entreated us both, if we were ever in Edinburgh again, to come and see her in Drumsheugh Gardens.

I thought Algy was going altogether too far, giving his name, with the regiment and all, to be discredited like this for the sake of a silly joke, and I pitched into him well as the train lumbered out of Waverley station.

Algy laughed boisterously. "I didn't give her my name, you old duffer," he said, "I gave her Percival's. I happened to have a card of my immaculate cousin's in my pocket, and I handed it over to the old girl. Percival will be rather surprised if he meets her some day to hear that he is the 'hero of a hundred fights' that he has only read of in the newspapers."

I saw that it was no use saying any more, so buried myself in my cigar and railway rug. After a bit, the effect of the champagne beginning to wear off, Algy grew more more morose again and raved against fate and Percival and old Lafone until finally he dropped off to sleep, to my great relief, and I was at last allowed to do the same.

A day or two after we had rejoined Algy came into my room in the barracks with a face as white as a sheet, and a letter in his hand. It seemed he had thought better of his conduct to old Lafone, and had written and telegraphed, imploring Maude to forgive him. And now she had written to say that the separation must be final, that on knowing him better she felt she couldn't trust him, and that a marriage would not be for their happiness. Algy must take this as final.

I read the letter over, and told him I thought she meant it. And so it turned out, for no humbling in the dust on the part of Algy had any effect. It was all at an end. The poor chap was frightfully cut up; the whole thing was his own fault, which, of course, wasn't a soothing reflection. There was nothing to be done, however, but to try and bear it. Soon after he applied to exchange into the White Lancers, and for some time I saw nothing of him. They didn't care for him in the White Lancers, and christened him "Melancholy Jaques." Although I confess that fate had been a bit rough on him, I thought he should have shown more pluck. What made things worse for Algy, Percival was going in strong for Maude Lafone, although her people did not encourage him much, as he was even worse off than his cousin!

One day Percival came into the mess with an expression of utter bewilderment on his face and a long blue envelope in his hand.

"I say, you fellows," he said, "here's the most extraordinary thing! . . . Did any of you ever hear of a Mrs. Ellen Macfee, of No. 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh?"

I looked up. Surely I had heard that name before . . . but where? . . . Suddenly it flashed across me that it was our old acquaintance of the train!

"Well," continued Percival, "I've just had a letter from a firm in Edinburgh—writers to the signet, whatever that may mean: something like a solicitor in England, I suppose—to say that Mrs. Ellen Macfee is dead, and has left me the whole of her fortune, amounting to £5,000 a year! I never set eyes on the woman in my life—never even heard of her. But here it is, all correct "To Captain Percival Mainwaring, of Her Majesty's Grey Horse.' It's one of those things no fellow can understand; but did any one ever hear of such an extraordinary piece of luck!"

A month later "The Morning Post" contained the announcement of the marriage of Captain Percival Mainwaring, of Her Majesty's Grey Horse, to Miss Maude Lafone.—(The London Star.

$100 Reward $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that sience has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

International Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 27, 1898, Temperance Lesson. Proverbs 4:10,19 Golden Text—"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." Prov. 1:10

Hear ye children, the instruction of a father, and attend to know understanding, For I give you good doctrine, forsake ye not my law. For I was my father's son, tender and only beloved in the sight of my mother. He taught me also, and said unto me, "Let thine heart retain my words. Keep my commandments, and live.

Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not; neither decline from the words of my mouth. Forsake her not, and she shall preserve thee; love her and she shall keep thee.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom and with all thy getting get understanding. Exalt her, and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honor when thou dost embrace her. She shall give to thine head an ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee.

Hear, O my son, and receive my sayings; and the years of thy life shall be many I have taught thee in the way of wisdon. I have led thee in right paths. When thou goest, thy steps shall not be straightened; and when thou runnest, thou shalt not stumble. Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go. Keep her, for she is thy life.

Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away. For they sleep not except they have done mischief; and their sleep is taken away, unless they cause some to fall. For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

But the path of the just is as a shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. The way of the wicked is as darkness. They know not at what they stumble.

My son, attend to my words; incline thine ear unto my sayings. Let them not depart from thine eyes, keep them in the midst of thine heart. For they are life unto those that find them and health to all their flesh.

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life. Put away from thee a froward mouth, and perverse lips put far from thee. Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee.

Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established. Turn not to the right hand nor to the left; remove thy foo from evil.

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International Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 4, 1898. The Book of the Law Found. 2 Kings 22: 8-20. Read 2 Chron. 34. Golden Text—"Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and that seek Him with the whole heart." Psalm 119: 2.

The boy king Josiah in the eighth year of his reign began to seek after the God of David his father; and in the twelfth year he began to purge idolatry from Jerusalem. In the eighteenth year, after purging the land, he repaired the house of the Lord. He sent money that had been collected to pay the carpenters, builders and masons, and to purchase materials; but there was no reckoning made with them of the money that was delivered into their hand, because they dealt faithfully.

And Hilkiah the high priest, who summed the money, found in the Lord's house the Book of the law of the Lord given by Moses. Then they carried the Book to the king and read it to him and when he heard it he rent his clothes for fear of the wrath of the Lord that was contained in the Book.

Then he commanded Hilkiah and his servants "Go ye, and inquire of the Lord for me, and for all Judah, concerning the words of this Book that is found, for great is the wrath of the Lord that is kindled against us, because our fathers have not hearkned unto the words of this Book." And they went to Huldah the prophetess, and communed with her, and she said to them, "Thus saith the Lord, Behold I will bring evil upon this place and upon the inhabitants thereof, even all words of theBook which the King of Judah hath read, because they have forsaken Me." But the Lord sent word to the king, "Because thine heart was tender, and thou hast humbled thyself before the Lord. . . . I also have heard thee . . . thine eyes shall not see all the evil which I will bring upon this place."

The king went up to the house of the people, great and small, and he read in their all the words of the Book. And the king made a covenant before the Lord to follow Him with all his heart and soul, and caused all that were present in Jerusalem and Benjamin to stand by it. And he took away all the abominations out of all the countries that pertained to the children of Israel, and all his days they departed not from following the Lord, the God of their fathers.

"The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy." "He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities." His book declares to His children: If any man sin, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and He is the propitiation for our sins." And this Advocate declares in the Book: "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life: no man cometh unto the Father but by Me."

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts per bottle at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store

hoever has a good temper will be sure to have a good many other good things.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

Washington ... Letter

PRESIDENT McKinley has called time on Spain, so to speak. He has set a time, within which the Spanish Peace Commissioners must either accept or reject finally and definitely, our demand for the Philippines. The exact length of this time limit is not known outside of the Cabinet and probably half a dozen others who enjoy the President's confidence, but there are good reasons for saying that it does not extend much if any, beyond Dec. 1. The President was somewhat loth to adopt this peremptory policy, because he disliked to even appear to take advantage of our power to compel Spain to do what we pleased, but the quibbling evinced in the answers of the Spanish Commissioners, which they took a week or more in each case to prepare, convinced him that if they were not pulled up short, the negotiations were liable to go on a war footing, and waiting for the Spaniards to agree to a formal treaty of peace.

—

Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriation Committee, is determined that there shall be no delay in getting the regular appropriation made the last session of Congress. The appropriation made the last session of Congress for the support of the army only extends to Dec. 31st, which makes it necessary that a new appropriation shall be made before Congress takes its Christmas recess. Upon information from the War department that its estimates would be ready by that time, Mr. Cannon has called a meeting of the members of the sub-committe on deficiences, of which he is chairman, for the 26th, inst., and if the estimates are not delayed, this bill is likely to be ready to be reported as soon as Congress assembles. The sub-committee on the District of Columbia, will hold its first meeting Dec. 1, and the present intention is to report the bill and pass it before the holidays. The House appropriation committee has a good record for hard and rapid work, under the guidance of Chairman Cannon, but he hopes to establish a new record at the coming session of Congress.

—

The first pension of the Spanish war has been awarded to Private Jesse T. Gales, Second U. S. Artillery, who lost part of his upper lip and several teeth in the Cuban Campaign. Under present laws $17 a month was the most that could be allowed Gales, who is permantly disabled and disfigured. He will be given that sum, but its inadequacy is so manifest that it is likely a bill will be passed by Congress authorizing its increase.

—

Admiral Dewey has notified the Navy Daptment that he has contracted with a Hong Kong firm to raise three of the Spanish gun-boats, sunk in Manila Bay; that the work has already been partially accomplished, and that $500,000 will cover the entire cost of raising and putting them in complete repair. These boats are of a class that will be especially useful to the U. S, in Philippine waters. They are named respectively, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Don Juan de Austria. The first two are twin ships, 200 ft. long, 30 ft. beam, with a draft of 11 ft. 6 inches, and the other is slightly larger 210 ft. long, 32 beam and draws 12 ft. 6 inches. They all have torpedo tubes as well as batteries. While it is hoped that the announcement of satisfactory progress by the Canadian American Commission will shortly be followed by another that has been agreed upon, it is known that such a result can only be obtained by a material change in the position the Canadians have heretofore taken as to what should constitute commercial reciprocity—the real object of the Canadian in taking part in this Commission. The U. S. has always been willing to have real commercial reciprocity with Canada, as with other nations, but strongly opposed to the jug-handle article which Canadians have heretofore sought. As soon as the Canadians are willing to give as much as they wish to take, a treaty can be arranged.

—

Hon. R. S. Foster, a member of the British Parliament, who is visiting Washington, quotes President McKinley as having said to him, during a conversation on the relations between the U. S and Great Britian, that the feelings of the two peoples would be fruitful for the cause of humanity and civilization," and that "the co-operation of the two countries did not depend upon paper treaties or written obligations but up on a much deeper and more lasting basis."

—

Repeesentative Dalzell, of Pa. who is a member of the House Committee on Rules, was asked whether there was likely to be any currency legislation at this session of Congress. He replied:" "What is the need of it? We have an abundant revenue, and as long as that is the case, there is nothing the matter with our currency. I do not think there will be anything done on the subject at the coming session of Congress. There may be some currency legislation during the fifty-sixth Congress, but how broad and general it will be I cannot say. I do not think the country would suffer if there were none. The people have no question about our money as long as our revenues are all right."

—

Secretary Long will, in his annual report, recommand that Congress authorize the building of three new battleships and twelve cruisers, and the enlistment in the navy of twenty thousand men and two thousand five hundred boys.

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WILLIE'S BIRTHDAY.

When Willie's mother and aunt decided to take him South with them, of course it was only after great forethought on their part.

"I don't believe we'd have to pay," said Aunt Sarah. "Willie looks to be five or under at least not a day older, and I am sure we could squeeze him through."

"But if he knew we were lying about his age, saying he is five when he is really six, do you think he would be still? He's a manly little fellow, you know, and likes people to think he is seven or eight. And don't you think it would be setting him a bad example to fib about him, anyway?"

Aunt Sarah thought awhile and then said, suddenly: "I have it, Katharine; we'll just tell Willie he had no birtday this year, therefore he isn't quite five. That will do, and Willie won't know we were fibing about him, for he doesn't know how old he is himself without our telling him."

"All right," acquiesced Willie's mother, "we'll do that, and I shall inform the child that he had no birthday this year."

Preparations were made for the trip, and while waiting for the carriage Willie's mother called him to her and said: "Willie, I want to tell you that you have had no birthday this year."

Willie looked up and his eyes opened wide. Then his mother asked: "How old does that make you, Willie?"

Willie thought a minute. "Not quite five, mamma," he answered.

When the conductor reached their seats and was handed two full-fare tickets he looked at the little boy sitting next the aisle.

"How old is the child, madam?" he asked.

"Not quite five," the mother answered, sliding along the seat and squeezing her son into even a smaller space.

The conductor was not quite satisfied. Looking down at Willie and patting his curly brown head, he asked: "How old are you, my little man?"

"Well," spoke up Willie, 'if I'd a had a birthday this year I'd be six, but as I haven't I ain't quite five.

Lieut. Hobson

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Pants Dyed	50
Vests Dyed	25
Overcoats Dyed	1 00

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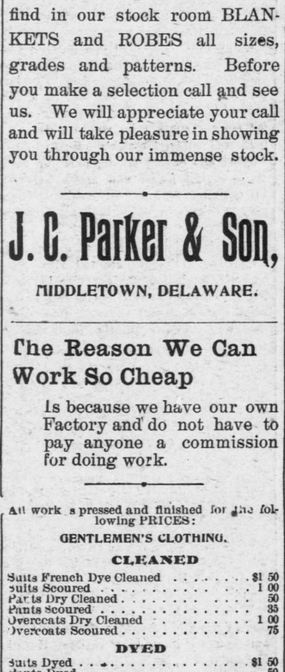

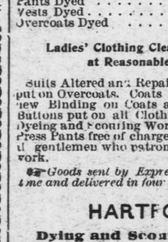

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Time Table.

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DELAWARE DVISION

On and after Nov. 1st 1898, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P. M.	
Philadelphia	$7 25	10 20	31.52	38.46	25:59	11.10
Baltimore	6.25	8.23	12 05	3.00	4:20	7.58
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.35	4.27	6:55	11.56
Farnhurst	f 8.22		f 2 44		7.04	
New Castle	8 27	f 11.21	2.49	4.39	7:09	
State Road	f8.33		f 2 51		7:14	
Bear	f8.38		f 2.19	f 4.48	7:19	
Porter	8.45		f 3.04	4.52	7:25	
Kirkwood	8.50		f 3.09		7:30	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		f 3.17		7:38	
Armstrong	f 9.03				7:42	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.26	5.18	f 7:48	12.39
Townsend	9.17		3.34	5.28	f 7:56	
Blackbird	f 9.22		f 3.39		8:01	
Gr'n spring	f 9.27		f 3.45		f8:07	
Clayton	9.33	12 07	3.15	5.42	8:13	12.57
Smyrna LV	9 23	11.57	3.41	5 21	8:03	
Brenford	f9.38		f 3 59		f8:18	
Cheswold	f9.43		f 4.04		f8:24	
Dupont			f 4.0			
Dover	9.58	12.23	4.14	5.59	8:24	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	f12.29	4 20	6.06	8:30	1.24
Woodside	f10 11			f 6.11	f8 47	
Viola	f10.15			f 6.15	f8.51	
Felton	10 20	f12.40		6.20	8.56	1.38
Harrington	10 34	12.53		6.33	9.07	1.50
Farmington	f10 42	a 1.00		f 6.41	f9.15	
Greenwood	f10.50	f 1 08		f 6.49	f 9.23	
Bridgeville	10.58	f 1.16		6.55	9.31	a 2.14
Cannons	f11 03			f 7.02	f 9.36	
Seaford	11 13	1.27		7.11	9 45	2.26
Laurel	11.23	f 1.37		7.21	9.55	a 2.38
Delmar	11.33	1.46		7.30	10 05	2.50

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL P. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M
Delmar	11.08		7.00	38.00	32 15	38.30
Laurel	f 1.21		7.11	8.10	f 2.25	3.41
Seaford	1.34		7.23	8 24	2.35	3.56
Cannons			f 7.31	f 8.31		f 4.04
Bridgeville	f 1.48		7.37	8 37	f 2.46	4.11
Greenwood			f7.45	f 8.45	f 2.54	f 4.19
Farmington			f 7.53	f 8.53		f 4.27
Harrington	2.22		8.05	9 06	3.08	4.40
Felton	f 2.33		8.14	9.16	f 3.18	4.49
Viola			f8.18	f 9.20		f 4.53
Woodside			f8.22	f 9.24		f 4.57
Wyoming	p 2.46	26.57	8.29	9.31	f 3.30	5.05
Dover	2.52	7 03	8.35	9 38	3.36	5.11
Dupont		f7 08				
Cheswold		f7.13		f 9.48		f 5:0
Brenford		f7.18		f 9.53		f 5:23
Smyrna LV		7.15	8.42	9 50	3.41	5:21
Clayton	3.09	7.25	8.53	10.00	3.54	5:31
Gr'n spring		f7.29				f 5:37
Blackbird		f7.35		f10 09		f 5:43
Townsend		7.40	9 06	10 14	4.07	5:50
Middletown	3.30	7.50	9 15	10.24	4.16	5:58
Armstrong		f7.54				f 6:2
Mt. Pleasant		7.58		f10 33		6:06
Kirkwood		8.08		10 42		6:16
Porter		8.15	9 34	10 48	4.34	6:22
Bear		f8.20		f10 53		6:27
State Road		f8.25		f10 58		6:32
New Castle		8.31	9 46	11.04	f 4.47	6:37
Farnhurst		f8.36	9 50	f11 09		f 6:42
Wilmington	4 15	8 45	9 58	11.19	4.59	6:5
Baltimore	5.10	10 37	11 15	12.35	6.58	8:40
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10 46	12.06	5.43	7:38
	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

‖ Daily. § Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from Middle town and points south.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 8.13, 11.04, a. m., 2.35, 4.27, and 6.55, p. m., week days. Leave New Castle 8.31, 9.46, 11.04 a. m., 4.47 and 6.37 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.33 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way statiods 10.39 a m 6.37 p m week days. Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.40 a. m. and 1.37 p. m. week days.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.42 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 6.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown, Lewes at 10.39 a. m., 6.37 p. m., week-days, Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m. and 6.37 p. m. week days. Returning, leave Berlin 6.57 a m and 2.40 p. m. week days.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9 21 a. m., and 5.31 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 7.26 a. m., and 2.37 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.47 p. m., week days Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEABORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m. and 7.15 p. m. week days. Returning, leave Cambridge 7.00 and 2.30 p. m. week-days

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad At Harrington, with Delaware Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

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